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THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL

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Considering the state of our foreign relations it is to be hoped the President trought his gun back with him to Wash ington.

For an American vessel the Allianca has a very foreign-sounding name. If It were the Uncle Sam or Old Glory the people would get hot much faster.

As the Spanish minister at Washington seems to be a very fussy and selfimportant person it is probably just as well that the government ignored him in its dealing with Spain.

A contemporary disposed of Washington Feb. 22 with a paragraph, but devotes nine columns to St. Patrick, which would indicate that the latter was in that proportion the more important personage.

A suite consisting of 130 persons ought to leave no doubt of Col. Li Hung Chang's full power to negotiate peace. If China's armies had been organized on the same scale the war might have ended differently.

Mr. Van Arsdel, who was chairman of the House salary committee, exposes the absurdity of the Governor's petulant protest against the salary law in a communication in this issue. It shows that the protest was peanut poli-

Judge Grubbs, of Martinsville, in setting aside a verdict on the ground that the prosecution had in its arguments gone outside the evidence has rebuked a very prevalent evil in the conduct of criminal cases. Not long ago a lawyer defending a criminal appealed to jurors to stand by the son of a man who had been a war comrade.

The warmest sympathy of Americans will go out towards the Cuban revolutionists. Spanish rule in Cuba is an anachronism, a relic of barbarism and an insult to the spirit of the age. Cuba should be free and independent, and there is strong reason to believe that the beginning of the twentieth century will find her not only that, but a re-

It has been suggested that American boot and shoe manufacturers should take advantage of the present lockout, which has practically closed all the bootmaking shops in England, to introduce American goods. Probably the attempt would not succeed, for while Englishmade boots and shoes are abnormally ugly, the average Englishman would rather go barefoot than wear a handsome, well-fitting American shoe.

As long as the United States government is forced to admit its inability to afford protection to foreigners in the various States it can hardly expect much in the way of protection for American citizens in foreign countries. Foreign governments may recognize the constitutional limitations which prevail in this country as a sufficient reason for the Inaction of the United States government in such matters, but they will also use it as a justification for their

One of the themes of the St. Patrick's orator was home rule for Ireland. Such a change would be very dear to the Irish heart, and would be generally applauded throughout this country, but the realities of the situation compel the conclusion that such a consummation is not near at hand. England and Scotland are hostile to that policy, and the House of Lords obstructs the way. As for abolishing the House of Lords, it is idle to talk about it. After the British throne shall have become a thing of the past the House of Lords may follow. The House of Lords is the power behind the throne which has a much broader and deeper foundation.

New York woman suffragists are tickled most to death over the passage by one branch of the State Assembly of a resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution giving women the right to vote. They should have the experience of Massachusetts women before their eyes and not rejoice prematurely. As the Senate still has to pass upon the resolution its fate is uncertain. In Massachusetts the bad, deceitful legislators have a habit of setting up an equal suffrage bill in one house and knocking it down in the other. They play with the new woman's hopes, and it is not worth while to study up election laws until all the votes are counted.

A correspondent who seems to be laboring under the delusion that the pamphleteers of the silver mine properties always tell the truth, gravely asserts that it takes \$200,000,000 of gold every year to pay the interest on American securities owned abroad. If so intelligent a man had applied his reason and arithmetic to the matter he would have seen that the statement of the sil-600,000 would pay the interest on \$4,000 - has doubled. With all the world pro- ing of some Italian subjects in New Or-

highest figure was \$2,381,530,000 the vast sum of foreign indebtedness on the basis of \$200,000,000 interest is preposterous. Four billions of dollars is onehalf of the capitalization of our railroads and one-sixteenth of the wealth of the country in 1890. Those who know say that the amount of United States bonds held abroad is very small, and the amount of State and municipal bonds held abroad is still smaller. The volume of railroad bonds is not so large as is supposed. A statistician who has investigated the matter says that \$750 .-000,000 is a very liberal estimate for American securities held abroad, and that the annual interest paid thereon does not exceed \$37,500,000.

THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT AND PROTECTION TO FOREIGNERS.

A Washington dispatch says that the officials of the State Department, were somewhat surprised at the action of Baron Fava, the Italian embassador, in communicating directly with the Governor of Colorado respecting the protection of Italians in that State. It was added with much solemnity that "his course was irregular, but it is not probable that any official notice will be taken of the matter." It is to be hoped not, for it would give the Italian embassador an excellent opportunity to call attention to the inconsistency of the United States government on the question of protecting foreigners.

Four years ago when a trouble arose between Italy and the United States on account of the massacre of several Italian subjects by a mob in New Orleans the Italian minister, then, as now, Baron Fava, on the day of the massacre delivered a written formal protest to Secretary Blaine. The latter expressed his deep regret at the occurrence and telegraphed to the Governor of Louisiana urging that the violators of the law be brought to justice. In reply the Governor justified the deed. Two days later when the Italian minister called at the State Department to protest anew against the inaction of the local authorities Mr. Blaine reminded him that the officers of the federal government had no constitutional power of interference with the administration of justice in any State. A long and spirited diplomatic correspondence followed, in which the Secretary of State firmly maintained the position that in a matter of this kind the federal government could not interfere with the States and could only urge the local authorities to execute the laws. Finally, upon instructions from his home government, the Italian minister left Washington, the United States matic relations between the two coun-

tries were suspended. In the light of this experience it is not surprising that in the present instance, involving precisely the same question, Baron Fava should have communicated directly with the Governor of Colorado instead of filing his protest with the Secretary of State only to be assured, as he was four years ago, that the federal government could not interfere. It required a good deal of correspondence and some pretty plain talk on the part of Mr. Blaine to make Baron Fava understand this in 1891, but he seems to have learned and remembered it. He evidently thought he would save time and perhaps secure better results by communicating directly with the Governor of Colorado, and while his action may have been somewhat irregular, it was businesslike. Under the circumstances it would hardly be wise for the State Department to take official notice of Baron Fava's action.

VERY STUPID FALSEHOODS.

Just as the House at Washington dissolved the majority of a special committee to inquire into the causes of industrial depression put in its report. The abstract has been sent to the papers. It is even more insulting to the intelligence of the American farmer than was the general conduct of that Congress to the intelligence of the American people. The report has been concocted upon the assumption that farmers as a whole are hopelessly ignorant. Let us note a few of its errors.

"During the last thirty years the values of land and farm surroundings have depreciated steadily," is one statement. Let us turn to the census. The gross values of farm lands in 1850, 1860, 1880 and 1890 were as follows:

		Value
Year.	Gross value.	per acre.
1850	. \$3,272,000,000	\$11.14
1860	6,645,000,000	16.27
1880		19.02
1890	. 13,279,000,000	21.31
The censuses o	f the same	years give
the value of live	stock on th	e farms of
the Italiand States	as follows.	A SECTION OF THE PARTY OF

the United States as follows: per head Gross value. 1850 \$544,000,000

18.03 14.63 Let us next consider a statement intended to deceive. "The values of property owned by the American farmers." says this report, "have decreased in thirty years from nearly one-half of the total wealth in 1860 to less than onefourth in 1890." In 1860 the total value of farms, farm buildings, machinery and live stock was \$7,980,493,165; in 1890, \$16,141,797,412. In 1860 the wealth of the country was \$16,159,616,068; in 1890, \$65,-037,091,197. While the statement quoted is literally true, it is designed to mislead, since, as a matter of fact, the value of agricultural property in 1890 was within \$10,000,000 of being of equal value to all the property in the country in 1860. Besides, it is vastly to the advantage of agriculture that other industries have so multiplied as to afford the farmer tens of thousands to feed in cities and n anufacturing towns where he had only

thousands in 1860. "Thirty per cent. of the farm property of the country is under mortgage," say the makers of this report. "Seventy-one per cent. of the farms owned by the occupants are free from incumbrance and the other 28.22 per cent are mortgaged to 35.55 per cent. of their value," says

the census-a very different statement. Almanac," say the falsifiers of the condition of agriculture. True, but why select the highest figure for years, and why give the currency price instead of | hardly be expected to apologize until the coin? Why not further state that she has satisfied herself that an offense there was an unusual foreign demand? | has been committed and ascertained its The Chicago price for wheat in 1873 | character and extent. ranged from 89 cents to \$1.46. Reduce the paper money price to coin and the verites is absurd. At 5 per cent., which average price on the coin basis in .Chimust be a high rate of interest for the | cago was higher from 1880 to 1884. From | manded that the United States pay a American securities held abroad, \$200 - 1873 to the present time the wheat crop | money indemnity on account of the kill-

means lower prices. These are samples of the falsehoods which the majority of the committee of the House which passed the Wilson bill have put forth in the expectation that farmers will believe them.

MISCONCEPTIONS ABOUT SILVER.

A correspondent asks: "Was not silver demonetized in India nearly a year ago?" No; silver is the legal money of India now, but there is so much of it in the country that the mints were closed to its further coinage. The mints were closed because silver bullion could be purchased for what was equivalent to 75 cents an ounce in England and taken to India and coined into an equivalent of about \$1.25.

The next question is: "Is not the Republican party committed to the free coinage of silver by its bimetallic plank in the national platform of 1892?" That

plank reads as follows: The American people favor bimetallism, and the Republican party demands the use of both gold and silver as standard money, with such restrictions and under such pro tsions as will secure the maintenance of the parity of values of the two metals, so that the purchasing power and the debt-paying power of the dollar, whether gold, silver or paper, shall be equal at all times.

* * We commend the wise steps taken by the government to secure an interna-tional conference to adopt such measures as will insure a parity of gold and silver

for use as money throughout the world. It will be seen that the Republican party is not committed to the free coinage of silver, but to a coinage "with such restrictions as will insure a parity of values of the two metals." The next question is quoted in full:

Is it not a fact that in 1873, when the United States Congress demonetized silver, the silver in a dollar was worth \$1.02 and an ounce of silver was worth \$1.32? Up to that time the silver dollar was the unit of value in this country, but by this act gold was made the unit of value and silver became token money, no longer legal tender except in debts less than \$5?

First, as a matter of fact, silver has never been demonetized. The standard silver dollar of any date is and always has been a legal tender. Its free coinage was dropped. Second, the bullion in the silver dollar was worth more than the bullion in a gold dollar in 1873, and because values in the markets of the world were measured in gold then the bullion value of the silver dollar was about \$1.02. In 1859, when the production of gold was large, the silver dollar was worth 105.22 cents compared with the gold: In fact, in all the years from 1834 to 1873 the silver dollar was worth the most, and less than seven millions of them were coined. This is because the ratio in this country was made almost sixteen of silver to one of gold, while in all the rest of the world the ratio was fifteen and a half of silver to one of old. Silver went to the country where it could be coined into the most money. Third, the silver dollar was not a unit of value until 1873 any more than the gold dollar. Fourth, silver token money as legal tender was limited to \$5 by the act of February, 1853, because at that time the weight of the silver halves and quarters was reduced so that two halves or four quarters would weigh 384 grains of standard silver instead of 4121/2. This reduction was made because these subsidiary coins, on the basis of 41214 grains, were worth more to export than to circulate at their face value. Consequently, in order to have any halves, quarters and dimes for change the weight had to be reduced so that they would be worth more here than they would as bullion

The difficulty with this correspondent is that he assumes that silver was the chief element in the money of the country until the legislation of 1873 dropped the free coinage of silver. Such an assumption is false; the silver dollar was rarely seen in circulation because it was always worth more as bullion than as coin. The owner of silver bullion would have been a fool to have \$1.03 or \$1.05 worth of silver bullion turned into \$1. For that reason it was not coined, but exported to countries where its coinage and bullion value were equal. And it may be added that all the talk about the destruction of silver money in this country is simply idiotic. There are a thousand dollars of silver legal-tender money in this country now where there was not ten dollars in 1873. And it may be further added that if intelligent men would read as much of sound money literature as they do of that which the silver mine millionaires and speculators are sending out they would have more

facts and less misinformation. The remedy is the establishment of a ratio by international action by which the parity of gold and silver shall be established on some ratio which will make one metal as good money as the other. The indications abroad were never so favorable for the restoration of silver; Germany has already taken action in favor of a conference. A few days since the German Chancellor Hohenlohe, who speaks for the government, said regarding the proposed conference:

Without prejudicing our imperial currency one must confess that the differences in the value of gold and silver continue to react upon our commercial life. Following, therefore, the tendencies which led to the appointment of a silver commission, I am ready to consider, in conjunction with the federal governments, whether we cannot enter upon a friendly interchange of opin ion as to the common remedial measures with the other states which are chiefly interested in maintaining the value of silver.

THE DEMAND UPON SPAIN.

The position taken by the Spanish government relative to Secretary Gresham's demand for an apology in the Allianca affair is in accordance with the Journal's suggestion that his action, if not hasty, was at least too peremptory. In reply to a question propounded in the Spanish Chamber of Deputies the Minister of State said that the government had ordered a full investigation of the affair to be made, and that its action would be shaped according to the facts. The dispatch says the Minister declined to make any further statement or to attempt any explanation of the incident until complete details and the reports of the Spanish officers of the gunboat which it is claimed fired on the Allianca are received. In other words, Spain will decline to apologize on a one-sided statement of the case. This "Wheat was worth from \$1.55 to \$2.25 | is no more than reasonable, for while a bushel in 1872, according to Spofford's | the statements of the captain and officers of the Allianca make a sufficiently strong prima facie case for demanding an explanation from Spain, she could

Doubtless there are many precedents for this position. For example, in 1891, when the Italian Secretary of State de-

000,000. When it is remembered that the | ducing much more wheat now than in leans, Mr. Blaine declined to be hurried bonded debt of the United States at its | 1873 there is a crowded market, which in the matter or to give any pledges or assurances of reparation until he had investigated the case. He finally gave written declaration acknowledging "the full obligation of the United States as regards full reparation for any violation of the treaty between the two countries which may have occurred," but he added that "no full examination of the case had been made and the law offieers of the federal government had not arrived at any decision." In other words, the United States government insisted upon time to investigate and ascertain the real facts in the case. Evidently that is what Spain will do in the present case, and it is a reasonable position. Meanwhile, cur government should take immediate steps to prove its case and enforce its demand if the facts

justify it.

From an American and nonsectarian point of view the most pleasing feature of St. Patrick's day celebrations is the evidence they afford of the rapidity and thoroughness with which the Irish element of our population is becoming Americanized. One does not realize how many people of Irish birth or parentage there are in the country until they show their colors. One is surprised at the number of persons who wear the green decoration on St. Patrick's day, and still further surprised to notice how many of the wearers, men, women and children, look like typical Americans, as indeed in heart and feeling they are. The truth is the Irish soon become Americanized. They are an adaptable people, susceptible to environments and quick to respond to new conditions. Most of those that come from the old country soon become Americanized, and those of the second generation are thoroughly so. It is a valuable strain in our national blood, and has contributed its full share of good citizens and great men in civil and military life, Because Irish Americans have a tender feeling for St. Patrick's day it must not be supposed that they have less regard for the Fourth of July. They are not more devoted to the green than they are to the red, white and blue,

Robert P. Porter, late Superintendent of the Census, has a long letter in the Chicago Inter Ocean, dated London, in which he gives an interesting account of the growth of bimetallism in Great Britain during the past few years. The bimetallic element is rapidly growing in England among the manufacturers and the masses. Already seven directors of the Bank of England are favorable to the bimetallic cause, and a large number of able and energetic men are advocating it. The opinion of the friends of a double standard in Great Britain is that its adoption by that government is only a question of time.

The literary style of Mr. Gillman, the gifted and high-priced advertising man who has been enticed away from Wanamaker by the offer of a larger salary, is readily detected in the "ads." of the New York house to which he has attached himself. Here, for instance, in his remark about white goods edgings: "Snowdrifts of woven winsomeness and priced almost as if they had blown in." What woman can resist such a picture? No wonder Gillman gets a high salary. Advertising is an art whose importance is only just being recognized. There is no place where literary talent, combined with a knowledge of human needs and weaknesses, has a better chance to make itself felt. The work may not have the attractions to the aspirant for literary fame that other forms of authorship have, but the productions are sure to be read by a greater number of people. A well-prepared advertisement has attractions that few can resist, and the merchant makes no mistake who employs special talent to fill his newspaper space with seductive accounts of his wares.

Douglas county, Nebraska, has appropriated \$150,000 for the paving of the country roadways leading out of the city of Omaha. One of the schemes proposed in connection with the road improvement is electric lines to every hamlet in the county. Marion county should consider something of the kind at an early day.

RUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Off Color. Grogan-Fwat kind av a dog is thot, now? Watts-He is a pug-an Irish pug. Grogan-Sure, he has the face all right. but Oi do doubt him bein' Irish in the color av him.

Agreed. Hungry Higgins-Met an old bloke what said it was wicked fer a man to be standing 'round idle.

Weary Watkins-Well, he was right. A feller orter set down. The Professor. "Beg pardon," said the garrulous passen-

ger, "but I think I heard you addressed as professor. Might I inquire what chair you

"The chair right next to the door," answered the professor. "I run a shop of my Too Much System.

"There is too darn much system in this school business," growled Tommy. "Just because I snickered a little the monitor turned me over to the teacher, the teacher turned me over to the principal, and the principal turned me over to paw." "Was that all?" "No. Paw turned me over his knee."

GRESHAM'S SHOT AT SPAIN.

All patriotic Americans, irrespective of

party affiliations, will cordially support the administration in this matter.—Boston Advertiser (Rep.) Having failed to bulldoze an American sea captain into stultifying himself, Gresham is compelled to do part of his duty as Secretary of State.-New York Recorder

Secretary Gresham's letter to the Spanish authorities at Madrid has the true American ring, and it should be strongly backed by our government.-Atlanta Constitution Spain is an old offender in this matter

(Rep.)

of firing on the American flag. She deserves to be made an example of for the penefit of other hot-headed nations.-Boston Journal (Rep.) It is one of the most creditable documents that has emanated from the Depart-

ment of State since the present administration came into power, and will be generally approved by the public.-Brooklyn Times (Rep.) The proper thing has finally been done, and better late than never. If only Mr. Gresham, doesn't weaken and withdraw in some way from the commendable position which he has assumed,—Philadelphia North

American (Rep.) Secretary Gresham's dispatch to Minister Taylor is a positive and somewhat emphatic notification to Spain that American ships going about their business must be allowed to do so undisturbed by Spanish gunboats, —Springfield Republican (Ind.)

Secretary Gresham deserves and will receive the cordial support and approval of every American for the promptness with which he has acted and the vigor with which he has presented American rights. —Philadelphia Press (Rep.)

The Secretary cannot be accused of tardy action in this matter. We rather fear that international opinion may regard the demand as somewhat too peremptory, in view of the fact that Spain has disclaimed any intention of civing offense, and has prom-

ised to make a thorough investigation of the affair. Be that as it may, Mr. Gresham certainly cannot be charged with lack of zeal.—Boston Herald (Ind.)

Secretary Gresham has made a peremp tory demand upon Spain for an explanation or apology, growing out of the Allianca affair. It is very pleasing to note that the American eagle has at last concluded to scream. — Memphis Commercial - Appeal But let us give Mr. Gresham his due. He

has taken one step at least. He has asked an apology from Spain and a guarantee that our vessels shall not be interfered with in future. Now that he has defined a policy let him stick to it.—Philadelphia Regardless of politics, Americans will ap-

plaud the bold attitude of the Secretary. It makes no difference what Spain may think of American toleration of plots against Cuba, the flag must be protected in Cuban waters and everywhere else.-Chicago Post (Dem.) Secretary Gresham has done well. The

Madrid officials ought not to have any difficulty in interpreting so plain and vigorous a dispatch. They will have a keener appreciation of the proper emphasis to be at-tached to the phrases if several American cruisers are ordered to Cuba.-New York

Even a little haste and some feeling might be pardoned to a public officer where they are manifested in defense of the country's honor and dignity. To err in that diection is to err on the right side at any rate. We have had none too much of that sort of zeal under this administration.—New York World (Dem.)

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

The original of Little Billee, whom Du Maurier exploited in "Trilby," is supposed to be Frederick Walker, the young English artist, an account of whose life and works has just been published. Thomas Jefferson, it is said, spoke like a professor lecturing to his class. He used few gestures, and always delivered his speeches in a moderate tone of voice, with

Charles Couldock, the veteran actor, whom present-day play goers remember best as Dunstan Kirke, but whom the elders remember with admiration as a fine actor roles, is about to retire to the Forrest Home.

little appearance of interest or enthusi-

When the Empress of Austria announces her intention of going for a walk her maids of honor tremble. She is an untiring pedestrian, and frequently walks twenty at a stretch, and this is at a pace equal to

Mademoiselle Paulina, a native of Holland, appears prepared to justify her claim to being the smallest woman on earth. She was born eighteen years ago, and caused much comment concerning her smallness. Her weight is something under nine pounds, There is an editor in the far West who

possesses in a large degree the virtue of caution. He remarked the other day: "It is said that a minister named Parkhurst, in Gotham, is beginning to be talked about as a reformer. We shall keep our eye on him and tell our readers what he amounts Princess Bismarck, though shrinking from public gaze, was by no means a weak wom-

an. She had strong religious feeling, was of a lively disposition, even witty at times, fond of music and herself a good plano player. She had studied medicine somewhat, and spent a great deal of time in isits of charity among the sick and poor n the country. Mrs. Samuel Crawbaugh, of Cleveland, O.,

is the first woman in Ohio to register as a qualified voter. She went to the board of election rooms in Cleveland the other day and remarked that she desired to register, as she would be out of the city on the regular registration days. She said she was sixty-one years old. Secretary Rowbottom placed the pen which was used in the safe, and will present it to the Western Reserve Historical Society.

At a reading by George W. Cable at Pittsburg, the other day, in his conversational style he asked the audience: "Let's see; when I was here before did I tell you the story of Solongadou?" Promptly came the answer, in a woman's voice, from the mid-dle of the hall: "Yes, sir." The audience broke into peals of laughter, and when the merriment had subsided Mr. Cable said, apologetically: "But I want to tell that story again," which he proceeded to do. A bee expert says that when the weather is fine a worker bee can visit from forty to

eighty flowers in six or ten trips and collect a grain of nectar. If it visits two hundred or four hundred flowers it will gather five grains. Under favorable circumstances it will take a fortnight to obtain fifteen grains. It would, therefore, take it several years to manufacture a pound of honey which will fill about three thousand cells A hive contains from twenty thousand to fifty thousand bees, half of which prepare the honey, the other half attending to the wants of the hive and the family. On a fine day sixteen thousand or twenty be able to explore from thirty thousand on flowers, say several hundred thousand plants.

Few friends my life has made, And few are they who in my hands Their hearts have laid; And these are women. I am old, But never have I been betrayed.

THE INDIANA PRESS

It now devolves upon the Supreme Court of Indiana to decide whether Mr. Myron King made a touch-down or whether the bill went to the Republicans on three downs.—Terre Haute Tribune. Papers outside of the State in comment-

ing on the midnight "debate" in the Indiana Legislature say that both parties were to blame, which brings the Republicans down to a level with the Democrats, and that is rough on us.—Terre Haute Express. If the Legislature had met, passed some of the laws it did pass, steered clear of the agitation of questions that were purely partisan, put its foot on corruption and rebuked lawlessness by the quiet dignity of its actions it would have left a better

record.-Elkhart Review. The sessions of the Indiana Legislature are not of sufficient length to admit of a proper consideration of all bills and they should be allowed more than sixty days in which to do business or else hold a session each year, that is if the body is of the kind that is honestly trying to serve the people in is honestly trying to serve the people in the best possible manner.—Gas City Journal. The opinion gathered from many papers throughout the State, both Republican and Democratic, seems to favor the idea of extending the number of days for a legis-lative session and hold them annually. The Constitution of Indiana was made some years ago, since which time the State has grown in population and business and out-grown the Constitution of the earlier days. -Muncie News.

The Democratic newspapers are hard to please. During the campaign they predicted that if the Republicans obtained control of the Legislature they would reupset things generally. None of their pre-dictions was verified and they are mad because the Republicans declined to fulfill their prophecies.-Crawfordsville Journal.

The Nicholson law will doubtless be found to have faults, not anticipated at its passage, We hardly remember the law that has not, and temperance legislation has been peculiarly unfortunate in this respect. But it is a law that received a popular indorsetion of both parties. It should have a fair trail without political intervention.—Ander-

son Herald. American diplomacy at the best may be said to be mostly raw material, because of the constant changes incident to our political system; but it is rather unusual, even for us amateurs, to jump to conclusions and fling down the gage of war to a friendly power, without careful consideration based on a full knowledge of the facts, as Mr. Gresham seems to have done.-Richmond Item.

Governor Matthews was very anxious to have the Republicans obey the Constitution when it came to passing a legislative apportionment bill, but he wanted Lieutenant Governor Nye to strain the Constitution in order to permit him (the Governor) to get through some of his pet measures. A little consistency, now and then, wouldn't be a bad thing even for so good a Demoas Governor Matthews.-LaPorte erat a Herald.

The late Indiana Legislature was not without faults, but when its acts are finally and carefully reviewed without prejudice it will be found that it accomplished a great deal of good in behalf of the people of the State. Without manifesting a niggardly or cheeseparing parsimonious spirit in making appropriations, it enforced economy in every deal of good in behalf of the people of the State. Without manifesting a niggardly or cheeseparing parsimonious spirit in making appropriations, it enforced economy in every department. The new, fee and salary law body is concerned, then, about the dignity

will make a saving of thousands of dollars to the taxpayers of every county, and that, too, without rendering the administraof public affairs any the less efficient.

-Lafayette Courier. All good citizens regret the scene enacted n the House at the closing hour of the Legislature, but it will not be sufficient to exonerate the Governor from all blame to say that he had a legal right to with-hold his veto until it was a physical im-possibility to pass the bill, However, we do not say the members of the House did just what they should have done, but we lo say the Governor provoked them to do what they would not have done.—Parke

As an example of how fairly the late Republican Legislature redistricted the State it is shown that this district (the Thirteenth) as now reorganized, consisting of Elkhart, Fulton, Kosciusko, Marshall, Pulaski, St. Joseph and Starke counties, in 1892 gave a Democratic purality of 1,023, but in last year's tidal wave showed a Republican plurality of 3,782. This vote was of course abnormal, and in ordinary years there is a good fighting chance for either party. -Mishawaka Enterprise.

The riot in the House at its closing hours has humiliated every person who is at all concerned about Indiana's good name. Responsibility for it is about equally divided between Republicans and Democrats, so far as we are able to sift the facts from the published reports. The provocation came from the Governor's office, and morally e must take his full share of blame. row had for its cause the control of th office of custodian of the Statehouse a dozen or so of sweepers, etc. It wis a poor pretext for a disreputable squabble. —Rushville Republican.

Speaking seriously the Indianapolis Journal's advocacy of longer sessions of the Legislature has much to commend it. The Journal proposes that there be two sessions, the first for the discussion and maturing of bills, and the second for their passage. An interval between the sessions will give the people an opportunity to discuss the proposed measures and the lawmakers can learn from the trend of public sentiment whether or not they should be enacted into law. It would in a great measure neutralize the work of the lobby and its corrupt methods. Crawfordsville Lournel orrupt methods.-Crawfordsville Journal. Governor Matthews signed the Nicholson bill, which had received the votes of twothirds of the members of his party in the Legislature, and he will find that there will be a pressure on him to have his police commissioners throughout the State enforce it. He will find that there will be demands on him as there were for the suppression of Roby and that as he has more direct authority over the commissioners than he had over the Roby sheriff he will not have to call out the militla. We simply call attention to this phase of the new situation that will be manifest after the law goes into effect and if it is going to be unpopular to enforce the law the Governor is to be given an opportunity to be a very inconsistment chief executive of the State oners enforce the law. Terre Haute Mail.

POLITICS IN GERMANY. The Scope and Significance of the "Unmsturz" Bill Naval Figures.

Berlin Letter in New York Post. For years nothing has stirred public life in Germany to its deep as does the so-called "Umsturz" bill. That government measure has been before the Reichstag since its convening early in December, and it has been discussed, amended, parts it rejected or modified by the commission twenty-eight to whom it was referred six weeks ago, but it is only now that the nation as a whole awakes from a lethargic slumber and begins to appreciate the dan-gers that lie concealed in its many paragraphs. In the form originally proposed by the government the bili, if it became a law, would have meant nothing less than the intellectual death or torpor of Ger-many, the abridgment of all popular rights and liberties, in such a degree as to sugand liberties, in such a degree as to suggest a parallel with Russia. Scientific research and the free proclaiming of its results curtailed; the press and interature gagged and robbed of the privilege of criticism; public discussion of all questions that vex the age—political reform, taxation problems the marginary and interactions. lems, the marriage relation, the search after religious truth-prohibited if at all offensive to the reigning castes-all this and much more was and is threatened by that odiou

Its provisions are blanket-like, covering almost every phase of life and mental and social reform, and the wonder is that such a document could ever have been seriously considered in a land like Germany. It is stranger still that this bill should have a good chance to passing—not exactly in the original shape, but sufficiently near it to affect, when it shall be in force, the whole moral and intellectual make-up of the nation for a long time to come. The thing tion for a long time to come. This list is to be explained only by reing that the present generation of Germans is vastly different from the preceding one, and that the whole bill was foisted on the Reichstag and the people by the govern-ment on false pretenses, i. e., by pretending that it was aimed at the Socialists and the "Umsturz" parties generally. But by carefully reading the bill it soon appears that with the "Umsturz" parties are here classed all progressive, liberal-minded men as well all who do not believe in the perpetuation of feudalism, of divine right royalty, of ab-solute subordination under the existing order of things. As I said, however, it looks as if the bill would become law-the bargain concluded between the government and a large number of the Center or Catho-lic Clerical party, who will vote affirma-tively in exchange for the recall of the Jesuits and a freer development of Cath-olic schools and universities, seems to indicate a safe majority for its passage. Incidentally, during the slow properts of the bill in the special Reichstag commis

sion, many features of German life were touched upon most interestingly. The re-Auditor General Ittenbach, of Delegates Lenzmann and Bebel were especially note worthy in this connection. They showe that the government does not want a sol dier to think, to form any political opinion to read any book, paper, or pamphlet ex-cept those to which the official stamp of approval has first been affixed. They showed that the duel is still and will remain the final arbiter of opinion with all gentlemen. They showed, too, that a reversal by force of the present order of society is expected by the government, and that the prime motive of the whole bill is to enable the government to be better armed for the coming conflict, and to stave off the hour of reckoning as long as possible Within the commission this point was slucidated in plain, unmistakable language. The Prussian Dlet has had a nur nteresting sessions as wen, during which the Polish question, the Catholic ques-tion, the question of the government press, etc., were gone into more or less fully. The Polish question has remained just as unsettled as it has been for a century past, but its annual discussion serves at east the useful purpose of ventilation, and proves that representative Poles retain their hopes and illusions of national ent. Of the Germanization of Poles in Posen, West Prassia, and upper ilesia there was no sign; in fact, the vas the other way. Moreover, the was the other way. are in the majority; they have Polonized the Germans dwelling among them, if not in the first generation, then in the sec-Just now, however, a new tax bill occupies

the Diet—the bill for raising a new governthe Diet—the bill for raising a new government revenue by means of a carefully scaled stamp duty, the work of that adroitest of German financiers. Dr. Miquel. As the bill will undoubtedly pass, it is well to mention the fact that the coming law will place a tax on every move and step in life, from the hour of birth to the final departure for that land where, thank God, there are no tax-gatherers to be feared. An amusing feature in it is the stamp duty to be levied gatherers to be feared. An amusing feat-ure in it is the stamp duty to be levied on all newly created members of the aris-tocracy, judiciously graded, so that a simple diploma of nobility will entail merely an expenditure of 200 marks (\$50), and so up to the title of duke or prince, which in-volves an incidental outlay of 5,600 marks. It is the same with the decoration granted by the King of Prussia—they, too, will bring provender into the national treasury. Shrewd man, this Miquel. He reckons with that national failing, strong in the German breast, the "Titelsucht," the craving to own some name, title, or outward sign showing the wearer no longer belongs to the It is well known that the Emperor's special ambition is to create, during his reign, as proud and efficient a navy as his grand-

father created an army. Navies, however, are a costly luxury; not only to create, but to maintain. And in the Reichstag a few days ago Eugene Richter, the chief leader of the Radical ring, brought this fact home to the national representatives rather forcibly. He showed that the annual expendicibly. He showed that the annual expendi-tures for the German navy have increased fourfold within twenty years. In 1876 they amounted to 21,281,942 marks; in 1895-96 to 81,315-128. And to these regular items in the budget must be added the sum of 295,-000,000 marks expended within the same period for extraordinary purposes, such as new vessels, etc. No less than seventeen men-of-war have become useless and retired within those score of years.

Who Is This American? New York Sun (Dem.)

of the United States of America. There is somebody connected with the Cieveiand administration who is not utterly indifferent to the sentiment now manifesting itself so vigorously outside of official circles. There is somebody in Washington who holds old-fashioned notions about the honor of the flag. * Who is the American? Who is the bright new light in the Foreign Department of Mr. Cleveland's administration? Who is the "Gresham" of the dispatch of yesterday to Minister Taylor at Madrid? Let this long-suffering and long-surrendering Nation know "Gresham's" real name in order that it may love him and thank of the United States of America. There is in order that it may love him and thank him for what he has done.

THE NEW SALARY LAW.

Mr. Van Arsdel Defends It Agninst Gov. Matthews's Criticisms.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: In answer to what Governor Matthews has said in regard to the fee and salary law, which he signed under protest, I would like to say that the Governor is entirely mistaken when he says that the committee has discriminated against Democratic counties in the present law. I am very sure that it will not be possible for the Governor to name a single Democratic ounty in the State that has been discrimnated against in the present law in the slightest particular. He states that the increases have all been in Republican counties. This is partly true, for a reason that will be obvious to everybody who will take a little time to investigate the law of 1891, passed by the Democratic Legislature, and compare it with the law recently enacted. In the law of 1891 the county of Allen was given in aggregate salaries something like \$3,500 more than Vanderburg. While Allen had a slightly larger population than Vanderburg, many of the offices in Vanderburg had as large business as the same offices in Allen, and the tax duplicate of Allen was less than \$2,000,000 larger than that of Vanderburg. Allen county was given, I think, about \$4,000 in aggregate salaries more than Vigo. While the population of Allen was larger, the business of the offices in Vigo was about the same as in Allen. As the Constitution requires that salarles should be based on population and services required, the committee, in preparing the present law, either had to largely decrease the compensation of the offices in Allen county or had to largely increase the compensation of the officers in Vanderburg and Vigo. As the committee believed that the Democratic law of 1891 discriminated against Vanderburg and Vigo, and also believed that the salaries, considering the population of the counties, services required and the expenses of living in such cities as Evansville and Terre Haute, it decided it would be wise to raise the salaries in these counties so as to be something nearer right in comparison with the county of Allen, and I am sure the public will decide with the committee that the present law is not an extravagant one as to any of the coun-

The Governor states, again, that there has been no increase given in any Democratic counties. There is a reason for this that it is hardly necessary to mention to the readers of the Journal. All of the manufacturing counties of the State where there has been a large increase in population or business went Republican in 1894, probably to the surprise of Governor Matthews but not the surprise of Governor Matthews but not the surprise of Governor Matthews but not the surprise of the State, and when the committee in-creased the salaries in such counties as Madison, Grant, Delaware, Lake, St. Joseph, etc., it increased them not because any of them were Republican counties, but be-cause there had been a large increase in population and in business—in fact, the salaries for some of the officers in these counties would not have paid the help which was required in conducting the business of the offices. If the Governor can name a single country is was required in conducting the business of the offices. If the Governor can name a single county in the State that has increased largely in population and business that did not get an increase under the salary law recently enacted—I care not what its politics may be—I am sure the committee and public will be obliged to him if he will kindly do so. His charge that the salaries of the officers of the counties were raised which had representation on the committee is disproved, specially in the county of Marion. An increase was not given to Marion county, not because there had not been large increase both in population and business, but because the committee believed that the law of 1891 had made the salaries in Marion large enough, for the present, notwithstanding the largely increased business. The officers elected in Marion county were of the same political faith as the representative on the committee from this district, and also his personal friends.

The Governor also charges that the com-

The Governor also charges that the compensation of Republican State officers been increased by this law. If the Governor is rightly reported, this charge is ridiculous to even be considered. I sure the pages in the Statehouse, as as all the readers of the Journal, very well that the compensation of the Republican State officers will be very largethat will be saved to the people of State in the Statehouse by the new State in the Statehouse by the new law of 1895, compared to the law of 1891, will be shown clearly to the people in the campaign of 1896, and I think Governor Matthews himself will be satisfied, in the discussion of the issues of the campaign of 1896, that there will be a very large saving to the people.

the people.
The Governor also charges that the com-The Governor also charges that the committee has increased the pay of the deputies in some of the State offices. This is true, for a very good reason. In the State Auditor's office, for instance, the salaries for the deputies in the insurance department and in the land department are fixed under the law of 1891 at \$1,200, which was so low that ex-Auditor Henderson paid one of these deputies, out of his own fees \$800 in addition to his salary, and to one other deputy \$1,300, in addition to the salary provided in the law of 1891, and he had provided in the law of 1891, and he had to do this in order to obtain the services of men properly qualified for those important positions. As the law of 1895 takes away from the State officers their fees, the committee knew it would be impossible to find the right men to fill these important position at a salary of \$1,200, so the committee raised the salaries to \$1,800. It would have been wiser to have made the salaries as much as \$2,000 or \$2,400, as the people of the State will not be satisfied to have the services of cheap men in any of these positions. It is true that the committee did not heed the solicitation of Governor Matthews to raise the compensation of his private secretary and also his d in the law of 1891, and

tion of his private secretary and also his clerk, for reasons which were to the com-mittee conclusive. committee has not claimed that the require a commission six months to go into such details in the way of investigation as would be necessary in order to prepare a law that would be absolutely fair, but we do believe that the law of 1895 is as fair as it was possible to make it in the time given to the committee to do the work. Counties of the State will not grow alike; some will decrease in population and busiprobability, to readjust the salary law in 1897, and again in 1899, in in 1897, and again in 1899, in much the same way as the govern-ment adjusts the salaries of the postmasment adjusts the salaries of the postmasters. The fee and salary committee is
willing to leave to the considerate judgment of the people the question of the
fairness of the present law. The committee tried to be absolutely fair, and I am
sure the people of the State will give the
committee credit for this intention.

W. C. VAN ARSDEL.

Chicago, March 14. A Little Grover Expected This Time.

Louisville Times. Yesterday was the anniversary of the birth of Andrew Jackson, and on next Monday Grover Cleveland will cut a fitty-eight-candle cake. Moreover, in the sweet by and by, about the time the robins nest for the season's second brood, a little Grover is expected to knock out of joint with chubby fists the pretty noses of Ruth and Esther.

Missouri Patriotism.

Kansas City Star. It is not a bad idea to put flags on school-houses and give the children an object lesson in patriotism, but when the Legis-lature makes a great point on flags and cuts down educational appropriations to a ridiculous figure it looks very much like

The Mob's Mistake.

Baltimore American. It is always a mistake for a mob to kill any other than American citizens. The lynching of allens calls for too many explanations and too much indemnity. After awhile some of the States will learn that it is best not to kill anybody illegally.

Fixing the Name. New York Mail and Express. "Who is Vice President of the United States. Let us see? Oh, yes, the same name as that of the famous novel writed who recently died in Samoa,